

## LINERS SAFE IN U. S., OUTWIT SUBMARINE

Torpedo and Shots Narrowly Miss One Ship, Which Zigzags Just in Time.

### MEN BACK FROM FRONT

American Troops Said to Be in Finest Shape and Surprise British.

Four liners, two British and two French, which had crossed the Atlantic as a part of a convoyed fleet, docked at an Atlantic port between sunset and sunrise yesterday, after a trying voyage that included bad weather and at least one narrow escape from submarines. The latter episode involving the two Britishers.

It was about 7 o'clock one morning as the convoyed liners, straggling along in a moderate sea, approached the outer edge of the so-called submarine zone around the British Isles. Passengers, by advice, were sleeping in or near their life preservers. Suddenly a lookout aboard the second of the Britishers raised the cry now so well known to seafarers:

"Submarine to port!" Almost instantly every human above decks—there were only a few passengers at that hour—had come to alert attention, and a few moments later members of the crew, urged to top speed by orders belted through megaphones, were scurrying to their posts. The Britishers' common ship had been warned by wireless and had sped straight ahead under full steam as the other zigzagged off her course. In this way the ships, which were separated for twenty-four hours.

### Torpedo Misses the Ship.

Bells clanged in the engine room, smoking tubes were filled with hurried orders, the wireless began to talk, and in the middle of this babel of sound a seeming confusion the great ship keeled over, turned sharply and sped away, dodging for its life. The wake of a torpedo drove home the attack, gratifying even that space of tense uneasiness, that she had turned in the nick of time.

A member of the crew is authority for the statement that the submarine, though handicapped by a sea rather too rough for the successful operation of such vessels, chased the liner for a short distance and fired two shots at her without effect. The danger loomed up and disappeared so suddenly that nearly all the passengers slept through it undisturbed and none save the sailor seemed to have any recollection of the episode. Aboard ship discussion seems to have been discouraged, too, probably for fear it might have caused needless alarm.

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### Torpedo Victim Arrives.

Among those who had crowded the incidents of an average stormy life into two or three years were the passengers of the liner, which was the first of a German submarine victim later on. Capt. Rynning was in command of the Norwegian steamer, and when a German torpedo sent her to the bottom off the coast of Spain.

Landed in Spain by the same submarine that sank him, Capt. Rynning obtained a berth as second officer aboard a United States transport. While performing his duties in that now rather precarious post he was brought to the aid of the transport a few weeks ago by the cry of the lookout of "Raft ahead."

Two forms were seen sprawling upon the raft. They were the bodies of French soldiers, one dead, one nearly so. A line was thrown to the living man, but he was so weak that the first heave dragged him into the water. The Frenchman was sent after him in full uniform and got him aboard. The Frenchman was the survivor of a torpedoed French torpedo boat.

Major-General Clarence D. Townley, commanding officer of the Thirtieth Division, National Army, Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., is one of many officers fresh from the French front. A few of them Americans like himself, but mostly French, English and Canadians. They brought back splendid tales of American troops now crossing bayonets with the Germans, which were more than borne out by Capt. George C. Foulds.

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## American Soldier Survivors of Tuscania at Irish Hospital



These men are among those who were on the transport Tuscania when a German torpedo sent her to the bottom. The picture was taken at the Foyle Hill Hospital, Londonderry, Ireland. The men were sent there to recover from the various ills they contracted as a result of their experience off the Irish coast.

one occasion, not counting the furloughing home. This, too, happened in No Man's Land, that dead space between the armies, where every man walks with his life in his hands, and the chances in favor of his dropping it.

Johnson was in charge of a party removing wounded. It so happened that this party was composed largely of German prisoners who had been pressed into what is supposed to be non-combatant service. Their German brethren behind German guns either mistook or ignored the character of the party and fired upon it, killing or wounding five of the Germans. On this occasion Johnson escaped unscathed. If he had had time to think, he would have made a finger case of the Germans, he says.

### Shortage of Wool Is Growing.

Word of a shortage in wool that may prove exceedingly serious was brought back by Howard Holland, a wool merchant, of 248 Summer street, Boston. Mr. Holland says practically no wool is obtainable for civilian use in England, the army absorbing all available supplies. English tailors are put to it to find substitutes.

It is a fact, however, the war has been a boon—mixed blessing, it is true, but a boon nevertheless—to England. At no time in her history has manufacturing been such a high mark of efficiency, according to Mr. Holland. This, he says, is bound to outlast the war, reacting heavily enough on the Germans.

One of the liners brought Lieut. G. Leigh-Jones, an Australian officer furloughed home to Melbourne as a convalescent on recruiting duty. Lieut. Jones was seriously wounded and surprised the doctors by getting well.

Capt. John Geer of the Royal Flying Squadron, stated that British airplanes are making raids over Germany in reprisal for similar raids on England, but that the English authorities are suppressing such as has been the policy with regard to submarine warfare. He announced the gradual perfecting and use of a barrage fire by anti-aircraft guns against invading aircraft barges.

Perishing's Message to Women. A message from Gen. Pershing to the women of America was brought back by Miss Carita Spencer of the Food for France Fund. Miss Spencer passed much time in France and is one of the few American women who visited the American sector on the western front.

Gen. Pershing urges the women of America to "obey orders," and, secondly, to be generous in their correspondence with relatives at the front.

"Let them write to their boys over here cheerful letters, hopeful letters, not letters filled with gloom. The boys are a brave lot and it is for their friends in America to keep them so. Obey orders, work, write."

This was the message entrusted to Miss Spencer by the commander of all American forces in Europe. On behalf of the fund she represents she brought another message—an account of the shortage of food everywhere in France and a special plea for the hospitals.

The French have stood between us and the German hordes for three years.

I want to tell you your boys have the stuff. They have surprised the whole British army. They have the wonderful spirit of the front. It is a spirit that is going to win.

Gen. Townley, whose report on the American troops was naturally presented in vivid colors, has been observing on the western front. He is returning with his command at Camp Sevier.

Capt. H. W. Hillhouse of the British artillery brings back a message that he has seen the statement by the Archduke of York that the British, though outnumbered, are well fed up on fighting.

Capt. Hillhouse, now on his way to Washington to join the British War Mission, has had three years of fighting on the western front.

He says he has had enough of it and doesn't care if he never goes back. Asked if he intended to lecture on the war, he replied:

"I don't want to think of it, much less talk about it."

William Johnson's Nephew Back. W. L. Johnson of the British Royal Medical Corps returned with wounds accumulated in three years of chequered experience. Johnson is a nephew of William Johnson of California and a son of Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Johnson, former Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

An undergraduate at Columbia University when the war started in 1914, he fought for a few months and then did his best to make up for lost time. Johnson enlisted in Britain's medical corps and was soon in the midst of the fighting at Ypres. He has been up and down the front, passed and picked off in No Man's Land by a German sniper.

and the least we can do for them is not to forget them in this hour of their extreme need. Our boys have plenty, while the French have less than any others."

Miss Spencer paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Red Cross, quoting Gen. Bradley in support of what she said. Her own work is closely akin to that of the Red Cross, consisting in the supplying of comforts and luxuries to wounded French soldiers, while the Red Cross concentrates on the necessities.

Italy Badly in Need of Food. D. T. Curtin of the London Times, en route from Italy to Washington, brought a reassuring message of conditions in Italy with one exception, and a rather vital one at that. He said that the army is in first class shape again, but that the entire country is short of food, that the shortage is serious and that the rushing of supplies to Italy would be the best assistance that could be rendered her at this time.

Several Canadian officers of the flying branch were among the passengers returning. There also were eighteen members of the crew of the steamship Herward, rammed and sunk in Bordeaux harbor on September 24 by a French vessel. The Herward is not a complete loss, as was first reported, but is now in dry dock being repaired, according to members of her old crew.

The vessel which escaped torpedoing on her way over this time got away by an even narrower margin on her previous trip to England. And stranger than her escape, the torpedo that so narrowly missed her was the same that destroyed the Tuscania.

As a matter of fact, it did not miss her, but was deflected from her side and passed on to tear a great hole in the transport. The story is vouched for by responsible witnesses.

On the day that the Tuscania was sunk the two ships were proceeding under convoy in file when the submarine appeared. She fired at the vessel ahead of the Tuscania. The torpedo, however, struck at an angle, glanced off and ran wild into the Tuscania.

Incidentally a sentry at Fort Hamilton picked up half of a Tuscania life preserver on the Fort Hamilton beach yesterday and turned it over to the commanding officer at Governor's Island. The authorities are wondering whether it was washed ashore across the ocean or was brought back as a relic by some inbound transatlantic passenger.

Students Buy Ambulance for U. S. Students of Bryant High School at Long Island City have raised \$1,500 to purchase a motor ambulance for the Government for use in France. An effort will be made to have one of the 200 Bryant alumni now in the military service detailed as chauffeur for the ambulance, which is to be named "Bryant." The money was raised by soliciting contributions and by entertainments. One group of pupils purchased peanuts and sold them to other pupils.

## AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHT WAY CLEAR

Continued from First Page.

lated heartily by his officers and comrades for his courage and level-headedness.

The sentry saw the patrol advancing and looked on as the Germans began to drop cautiously into the trench. He knew that an American patrol was out along the trench, and he counted upon its help after he opened fire. There were four men in the American patrol.

By the time five Germans had entered the trench, the sentry thought he should delay no longer, especially as the under officer who was leading the Germans had approached within a few yards of him.

The sentry opened fire rapidly without challenge. The German leader fell at the first crack of the rifle. The others in the trench hurriedly sought cover. The sentry thought he should delay no longer, especially as the under officer who was leading the Germans had approached within a few yards of him.

As the Americans began firing a German some distance outside the wire shouted: "Come out! Come out!" The Germans needed no second invitation. In fact those who still were in the wire already had started out. The small American patrol saw the enemy trailing back across No Man's Land under fire from the sentry and from Americans at the trench.

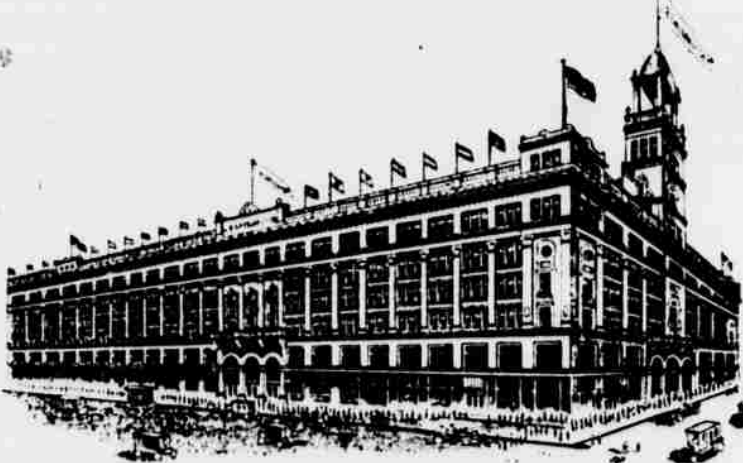
The patrol joined in the fray and helped to speed the Germans on their way by hurling a large number of hand grenades, some of which probably took effect. Four rifles were found in the American lines.

Patrols, both American and German, are constantly seeking opportunity to inspect the opposing lines, and the Germans on this occasion certainly did not wish to be discovered. They cut the American wire with the greatest caution, making no noise, but the sentry who later drove them off was watching their performance all the time.

American troops in the sector north-west of Toul have been subjected for the first time to an attack with liquid fire. Enemy troops carrying flame projectors were just opening the attack when an American patrol which happened to be nearby fired on them. The Germans fled precipitately, pursued by the Americans. They dropped four projectors, two of which were flaming. The Americans went into action so quickly that the enemy had no chance to light the other two.

No damage was done by the flames. The projectors lay in No Man's Land for three days. Early this morning they were brought in by an American patrol. All had been punctured by shots from the American trenches.

Projectors Photographed. Late this evening the projectors were taken to headquarters. They were strapped to the backs of the men who brought them from No Man's Land, and moving pictures were taken. They



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Enemy snipers have been exceptionally busy in the last twenty-four hours at a certain point, with more given the soldier. Various davis of the American sector were bombarded, without suffering great damage. Many valuable points in the German positions were bombarded with success by the American artillery. A gap in the wire through which the Germans apparently thought patrols were emerging was covered with bursts of machine gun fire all night long, and even today.

An enemy observation balloon in the rear of Montec caught fire this morning and was hauled down. There was great activity in the air all day, following the bombing expeditions of last night, during which the Germans threw down near a town behind the American lines bombs, aerial torpedoes and heavy shells. They set the fuses and dropped them from their planes, but the only result was to dig large holes in the ground.

American anti-aircraft guns drove off several enemy machines of the many which crossed the lines to-day. One enemy plane was shot down, however, in control behind the German lines after an aerial battle which thrilled the men in the trenches.

There was comparatively lively artillery fire last night and to-day on the section of the Lorraine front where the American troops are in training. The storm spent itself for the day, however, in corridor and cloakroom conversation, for Senator Williams (Miss.), Democrat, arose to the defence of the Administration in his characteristic fashion and by objection halted the request of Senator New for immediate consideration of the measure. The New resolution reads: "Resolved, That the War Department be requested to inform the Senate if such an order has been issued, together with the reason for it, if not inconsistent with the interests of the service."

Regarding his resolution Senator New said: "There can be no excuse on the ground of economy for such an action on the part of the War Department. It is inexplicable on the ground of humanity or even common decency. To publish names of men, particularly the simpler and more frequent names such as Davis, Moore, Smith, Brown, Collins

doubt for days if not for weeks whether names of persons they know apply to these persons or to others. The War Department notifies two relatives, according to the emergency addresses given the soldier. But there will be many relatives and hundreds of friends who will get no official notification.

Gen. Pershing's despatch to the War Department in his characteristic manner the French Government regarded the recent publication in American newspapers of the deaths and injuries caused by the German gas attack on March 1 as 'harmful to the allied interests. Detailed reasons were not given.

### Resolution in Senate.

Immediate explanation of the reasons for the suppression of details in the casualty lists from overseas of anything beyond the name of the American soldier killed or wounded is demanded of the War Department in a resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator New (Ind.), Republican. The order for the suppression of details evoked a storm of protest in the Senate. The storm spent itself for the day, however, in corridor and cloakroom conversation, for Senator Williams (Miss.), Democrat, arose to the defence of the Administration in his characteristic fashion and by objection halted the request of Senator New for immediate consideration of the measure. The New resolution reads: "Resolved, That the War Department be requested to inform the Senate if such an order has been issued, together with the reason for it, if not inconsistent with the interests of the service."

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and Jones would precipitate a situation in the War Department which it would be exceedingly difficult to handle. Also it would result in the immediate turning in on Senators and Representatives of a flood of demands for facts and figures.

"Suppose a man by the name of John Davis or Thomas Smith or James Jones is reported in the list without so much as the mention of his place of residence. It means that mothers and wives and sweethearts and sisters of every John Davis in the whole army will be in a fever of anticipation of sorrow for weeks and perhaps months. Congress is certainly entitled to a more detailed explanation than has thus far been set forth."

### NORWAY TO CAN MORE.

Thirty-five Companies Formed in 1917 for This Purpose.

During 1917 thirty-five companies were formed in Norway, with a total capital stock of about 3,400,000 crowns (\$911,200), for the purpose of establishing canned goods factories or allied industries. About thirty companies already in existence have increased their capital stock to about 7,650,000 crowns (\$2,050,200). The largest single increase in capital stock is that of a combination of firms known as Norcanner (Ltd.), with headquarters at Stavanger, Norway, where the increase amounted to 5,000,000 crowns (\$1,340,000). During the last year, therefore, the amount of new capital placed in the canning industry is about 11,000,000 crowns (\$2,948,000), to which may be added the increase in capital which independent concerns may have made, concerning which no official statistics are obtainable. There were only two cases where canning companies were dissolved.

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